

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS C. CONVERSE, Editor.
CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The undersigned, representing the Union Convention which assembled in this city on the 5th of September last, call upon "all loyal citizens who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government," again to meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention, to be held in this city, on Thursday, the 21st day of August next, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

Judge of the Supreme Court,
Secretary of State,
Attorney General,
School Commissioner,
One Member of the Board of Public Works.

The Convention will be composed of the same number of delegates as constituted the Convention of last year, and apportioned in like manner among the several Counties.

[Gauga County will be entitled to four Delegates in the Convention.]

We recommend that the delegates be chosen by conventions in the several Counties, to be held on Saturday, the 16th of August.

The Convention will assemble at 11 o'clock, A. M. The place of meeting will be hereafter designated.

GEO. M. PARSONS, Ch'n,
B. F. MARTIN, Sec'y,
Union Executive Committee.
Columbus, June 23, 1862.

The war news still continues to be exciting and important. Memphis has been surrendered, and the Mississippi thus opened to commerce. Matters are rapidly approaching a crisis at Richmond; the demoralized and disheartened Rebels are still retreating before our forces in Mississippi; and Gen. Jackson, in his flight down the Shenandoah valley, is sorely pressed by Gen. Fremont. In addition to this encouraging news, we should not be surprised to hear, at any moment, of the capture of Charleston.

Outrageous Action of a Pro-Slavery Military Governor.

Hon. Edward Stanley, recently appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, in his zeal to aid the slaveholders, has been guilty of some very unwarrantable and high-handed proceedings. The authority of a Military Governor is limited to the object for which it is conferred, viz., the re-establishment of peace and order, and the suppression of rebellion, and does not extend to the enforcement of the local slave laws. But Gen. Stanley, who was formerly a prominent Whig politician of North Carolina, and who, judging from his past Congressional course and present official action, is as intense a Pro-Slavery man as can be found in Rebeldom, evidently regards it as his chief duty to see that the rights of the slaveholders are duly respected. The action he has taken in their behalf, is set forth in the following approving letter of the Northern correspondent of the New York Herald, whose statements are corroborated by other writers. Read the disgraceful record:

NEWBURN, N. C., May 31, 1862.

The peace policy of the Administration, as shown in the action of Gen. Stanley at Newbern, is going on splendidly. The Abolitionists are finding considerably more difficulty in making their living under Gov. Stanley than under Gen. Burnside.

Since the arrival of this discreet, conservative and high-minded man, one week from to-day, we have had four successive acts of peace policy, which, if done nothing more, will more than repay the Government for sending him here.

These acts may be enumerated thus: First: Closing the schools for the negroes. These schools were the cause of most intense annoyance to the large number of faithfully loyal men of Newbern. Next: Before the arrival of Gen. Stanley, the Abolitionists were finding considerable more difficulty in making their living under Gov. Stanley than under Gen. Burnside.

Second: The next good rap the Governor gave his class of Abolitionists was to make them return the stolen negroes they were harboring in their houses and trying to run North. Nicholas Bray, a man of mild and gentlemanly deportment, applied to Governor Stanley for redress, he having lost two darky women, one a very lively looking brunette of rapturous sixteen, for whom a man famous for his frivolties had offered the nice fat of \$1,500. The Governor at once helped Bray, and told him to take his property wherever he could find it. He did so at once, carrying one home in his barouche, although she feigned sickness, and giving Colver's rousing place a good overhauling for the other.

That night, however, a party of volunteer soldiers from one of the Massachusetts regiments—free love rights men—and true to their principles, went to this poor man's house, broke open his door, frightened his sensitive wife because she had heroically assisted her husband in the capture of the stolen property, stole once more his slave girl, set fire to his house and decamped.

The next day the Governor sent word to all the captains in port that if they took away a single negro North their ships, on their return to Newbern, would be confiscated.

That same afternoon H. H. Halper, who has been a constant hanger-on to the army ever since its arrival here, and getting his living out of the fat crib of the United States Government, pretending to be on secret service, burning bridges, &c., wrote an impudently letter to the Governor, protesting to criticize his conduct for the before mentioned acts. For this he was quietly

requested to report himself in New York as soon as possible. But Messrs. Halper and Provost, with his additional quibus in the shape of an extra shot, telling him if he (Messenger) found him in Newbern after the departure of the next steamer he would send him to jail and feed him on tough beef. Halper cleared that afternoon, as did Colver also; and so your city will have two more pairs of feet to lubricate.

Of course all this has cheered up the drooping spirits of the long prostrated and abused loyal people of Newbern. Once more they see daylight, and the prospect of the good Old North State coming back into the Union was never brighter or more hopeful. A few more such good moves on the part of the Administration as the appointment of Gov. Stanley, and we shall have a happy return to peace. The Old States, seeing the great misapprehension they have been under, would return to their allegiance, forsake the error of their ways, and all would be well.

Is it by such action as this that the Rebels of North Carolina are to be subdued? Or does Gov. Stanley hope that, by it, they may be conciliated and affectionately enticed back to loyalty? Is it to have refined and sensitive slaveholders from the pain and mortification of meeting with negroes who can read and write, and to return runaway slaves, that the North has sent so many of her best and bravest sons to the South? It seems Gov. Stanley so thinks, and is shaping his official action accordingly. We are glad to learn, however, that he is not to be sustained by the Administration, but that, on the contrary, he will be informed that he has exceeded his authority. Such a man is unfit for the position he occupies, and the country would not mourn if he should resign.

From Cumberland Ford.

Mr. Hamilton Bail, of this village, a member of Co. A, 42d Regiment, writes as follows:

CUMBERLAND FORD, June 1st, 1862.

DEAR PARENTS AND FRIENDS AT HOME:—

Last Thursday, we started for Big Creek Gap, about 20 miles west of Cumberland Gap. There were six thousand of us. The Rebels found out our plans, and those at Big Creek Gap started to meet those at Cumberland Gap, and their whole force started for our old camp, with the evident intention of capturing what force we had left, with all our tents, stores and supplies. But we found out their movements, and stopped to wait for them. Our pickets, the night after, instructed us to fire an alarm if they should come on us, but to come into camp on a double quick. Each regiment was in readiness, and the artillery placed so as to command the roads. Not a gun was to be fired until their whole force got into our camp, and then we were to open on them from all sides at once. But they did not come, and we have since taken a commanding position and fortified, so as to be ready for them. We have expected an attack from them ever since, but they have not tried us yet.

There are a few strawberries here. They are just getting ripe. There are wintergreens about here, and they grow very large. The young ones have been up some time. Rattlesnakes are plenty, but I have not seen any yet. The largest and nicest black berries are growing here. I have ever seen Apples and peaches grow very abundantly, but there are no parties taken from them; so they are not as good as they might be.

The Tax Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 1. Powell, of Ky., voted against the bill, and two Senators were absent.

Our Military Correspondence.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

BEFORE CORINTH, MISS.,

MAY 30th, 1862.

FRIEND CONVERSE—Having been a reader of your paper for years, I thought, after the close of the day, to write a few lines for insertion. For three or four days we have been lying near the front of the enemy; but, this morning about six o'clock, there was a dense smoke to be seen rising from behind the trees, and soon the explosion of the shells from the magazines was plainly heard. Then came an order to march, and on we marched to that much-dreaded place, Corinth, and in we went, with no one to oppose or impede our progress, for the birds of the species called Secesh had flown, no one knew whether. It seems to me that an army of the number comprised in that of J. F. Davis, must have been very negligent in the heaving up of breastworks. Over one month's time for the rebels to fortify, and to have no better fortifications than they had was truly surprising. The Federal breastworks that were thrown up in one single day, were better than theirs.

Prisoners were to be seen in all directions, marching in under guard. It is estimated that from one thousand five hundred to two thousand men were captured to-day. There is one thing which could not well go unnoticed, and that is the burying ground of the Rebels. It looks like one vast cemetery, with very shallow covering. There are a thousand and one things of interest to you that I could mention, but I have no time to do so. I have only time to tell you that we are not to be of down or clean, white sheets, but to the cool, damp ground. Uncle Sam does not furnish beds, as our fathers and mothers do. The Gaugu boys are enjoying a reasonable degree of health, at the present. The weather is about like that here at home in June and August—not enough to soil your coat out of doors.

Very Respectfully yours,

B. D. MILLARD.

War Ballooning.

The army correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes of balloons on the peninsula:

"General McClellan's valuable adjunct to his corps of men, the Low counteracting balloon—getting to be quite an institution. During a fight between the rebels and a force of Union troops, in which the latter were engaged in dislodging some batteries that had been erected, the balloons did effective service in directing the movements of our artillery. A telegraph wire, attached to an instrument on board, conveyed intelligence to our men what to do and what not to do, and corrected any mistakes made by the transmission of such messages, as, 'Too short! just a little over! fire lower!' the last shot took them. The enemy could not be seen by the men at the batteries, and our batteries in turn were hid from the view of the enemy, the majority of whose shots fell wide of the mark."

The President's Policy—The National Intelligencer and the Evening Star, two journals that circulate among the Southern people, have both taken ground in favor of President Lincoln's policy of "national emancipation."

The article in the Star, in favor of this remedy was exhaustive and fearless, and that in the Intelligencer yesterday shed a flood of light upon this interesting and troublesome question. The Baltimore American, another journal of influence, has taken the same ground.

Foreign News.

Cape Race, June 7.—The steamship North America, from Liverpool May 29th, and Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, en route to Quebec.

The Defense Committee appointed by the British Government to inquire into iron plated ships and fortifications, have unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defense of the country.

The Daily News defends Gen. Butler's course at New Orleans.

The House of Commons inquired into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

The London News says there is nothing whatever in the proclamation of Gen. Butler to explain the wrath or justify the indignation of the rowdy sensualists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more, the talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article the News reviews with satisfaction what has been done towards emancipation, and speculates upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

The Times replies to an article in the New York Journal of Commerce, as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the country. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given, but as to the course which the journal recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the Times points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail.

Mr. Spence had addressed a letter to the London Times, referring to the tactics of the Confederates. He says it is plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat; hence they resolved to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view also of falling back thence, unless tempted by circumstances to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war, is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grasping him in action. Gen. Halleck at Corinth appears unaccountable. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

Gen. Fremont's March.

The march of Fremont from Franklin to Strasburg and beyond, is a most incredible one, and one that will never be appreciated by those who have not seen an army of twenty or twenty-five thousand men on the move. He made over a hundred miles in less than a week, and that, too, with the most limited transportation that was probably ever assigned to a command of the same size. The moving of an army is not the moving of a few men, it is the moving of a vast host of men, with all their arms, accoutrements, frequently requiring fifteen or twenty mules to perambulate the wheels through mountain gorges and deep cuts, mud holes and ravines, but even this is a small part of the moving. Subsistence has got to be not only provided but transported, and this again includes forage for all the train of mules and horses, companies of cavalry, &c. Ambulances with their sick and wounded have got to be moved. Thousands of barrels of flour, meat, and other provisions have got to be transported. In a word, all the endless paraphernalia of tents, baggage and stores of every description belonging to an army, have to be moved and kept along within the protection of the troops.

Gen. Fremont had to make his march over half a dozen ranges and across mountains. He had to cross all the various interpositions and combinations of the Shenandoah with all their mountain streams. Yet he came to time. He was bound to come to time when he left Franklin, if it was in the limits of human endurance to do so. He himself, led the advance from the front, and with his map and his guide, led the way. His march was almost a second crossing of the Alps, and a great deal better time in proportion to the facilities at hand, was made by him than was made by Napoleon.

Such marching is not the way, of course, to move troops, and it is a thing to be avoided, and soon used up an army. But the march shows that when an emergency is at hand, in which the Government requires solvency above any other consideration, Gen. Fremont is eminently fitted for the occasion.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Gen. McClellan's Address.

The following spirited address of General McClellan to his brave Army, was read Tuesday evening at dress parade, and was received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC ARMY, Camp near New Bridge, Va., June 2.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of their capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you believe your past history the result cannot be for a moment doubtful.

If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fight at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Whenever you have met the enemy, you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder. I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here, in the very center of the rebellion.

Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land. Upon your valor, discipline, and mutual confidence the result depends.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Seward Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade is to-day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies and regulations for the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Dispatches have been received at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated Huntsville, the 6th, stating that an expedition under Gen. Negley, drove the enemy, commanded by Gen. Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point. Wagons, ammunition and supplies were captured. Still more important results are expected to follow this movement.

CAIRO, June 8.—The regular packet Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The flotilla of 5 gunboats and 8 rammed boats left Fort Warren at 6 o'clock, Thursday morning, finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph. The flotilla passed on, and at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, and the rams remained a short distance above.

A reconnaissance was made, and the enemy's flotilla, consisting of the following vessels: Gen. Van Dorn, Flag Ship, J. F. Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter and Little Rebel, were discovered lying near Memphis. During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were out of sight, but in half an hour afterwards were seen coming up, formed in line of battle.

Our gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and followed by several rams, moved slowly towards the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled gun of long range, fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general. For some time the rams held in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard being some distance in advance was singled out by the Federal rams, Monitor and Queen of the West, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The Monitor succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to sink immediately, in the channel directly opposite the city.

At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monitor, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, by a skillful movement by the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the Monitor continued on her way, and the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her wheel and making it necessary to run ashore, where she shot a shot which unfortunately for the rebels struck the boat Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West, and her batteries opened on her. She took effect in the sides of the J. F. Thompson, and she ran ashore soon after in flames, and was burned to the water's edge. Four rebel boats having been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews. Capt. Montgomery, the flag officer, with most of the officers and men, succeeded in escaping to the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Beauregard early in the engagement, and she disabled. Col. Elliott, commander of the Federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered and continued on deck throughout the action. This was the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is heavy; though not yet fully ascertained.

Our troops are busily engaged in picking up the crews of their disabled boats. After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit, Commodore Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city:

U. S. OF MEMPHIS, June 8.

Sir—I have the pleasure to request you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,

C. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

In reply, the Mayor says: "Your note is received. In reply, I have only to say, as civil authorities have no means of defence, by force of circumstances the city is in your hands."

Immediately after a boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the city. The capture followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The forty-third and forty-sixth Ind. regiments now occupy the place. Col. Pitch in command. The city is quiet, no demonstrations whatever having been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats have already been made by the captured large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat, which was nearly ready to be launched.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 4th says, the Federals have landed six thousand troops. Eighty boats have been captured. The 6th Ind. says, that the locomotives recently run off by railroad employees were recovered. The same paper says all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt were destroyed.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Memphis Argus, 6th account of the naval engagement says: Three shots were fired from the Confederates before the Federals opened fire. The Federals, after the firing commenced, shot for some time full wide of the mark on both sides, when on the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Commodore Montgomery ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done. Firing, however, was kept up vigorously. The rebel fleet retired to the mouth of the river, and in line of battle, when one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of their fleet. The Beauregard prepared to receive her. The contest was of short duration, as the Beauregard avoided a blow for her and struck forward of the wheel house. The blow placed the Federal boat hors de combat. She hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the engagement.

In the meantime another Federal ram, the Monitor, came to the assistance of the first. The Beauregard attempted to run her down, but missed her, and struck the Gen. Price on the wheel house, making a complete wreck of the boat. She made for the Arkansas shore and sank. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

At this period four Federal iron-clad gunboats, which had taken no part in the action, were sent to the mouth of the river. Upon their arrival the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the Gen. Lovell was pierced by a large shot and sank. The Little Rebel soon afterwards was struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore.

The Beauregard, nothing daunted by the disasters which had befallen the enemy, continued vigorously firing as she retired towards the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring broadside after broadside. She was struck several times and raked fore and aft. A Federal ram coming up also dealt her a blow, when she sank rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mouth. The remaining Confederate boats rapidly moved down the river.

One of them was shortly afterwards discovered in flames. Pursuit was made by the Federal boats, that in a short time terminated. The conclusion arrived at is that the remainder of our fleet shared the fate of the others.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. Numbers are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that great numbers went down with sinking vessels. Loss to the enemy other than damage to the ram above mentioned, not known. Their boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect, and therefore sustained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters. The bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement, and business of every kind was suspended. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes.

Memphis, June 7.—Since the formal surrender of the city yesterday, pickets have been posted through the city. The excitement of the people has subsided.—All quiet during last night. The only event this morning was the capture of the rebel steamer Chick, which eluded the fleet yesterday above the city, running up the slough out of sight. She was brought down this morning. Nothing yet has been heard of the boat Van Dorn, which is the only boat of the rebel fleet that escaped yesterday.

Special to the St. Louis Republican: This morning the rebel tug Mark R. Chick was discovered up a slough above the city, where it had run for concealment, and surrendered to our tug Sampson.

About a thousand rebel prisoners left on the cars last night for Grenada. The railroads have all stopped running to the city.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad is badly cut up, and all its rolling stock has been sent South. All the stock of the Memphis & Ohio Roads except three engines is here.

Great efforts are made to shield public property by private claims. About 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

Col. Thos. H. Kason was the military commandant here, but ex-Senator Acting Brigadier General G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, is in command of the city now since the formal surrender at 3 P. M. yesterday, and the posting of pickets through the city.

The excitement among the people has subsided; all is quiet. The postmaster for Memphis is now in Cairo, and will be here soon. Special to the St. Louis Republican, Memphis, June 6, 4 P. M.:

At this hour, just as the dispatch boat is leaving, all is quiet. All the rebel flags known to be flying in the city have been removed, and no difficulties have occurred.

Reports are current that Com. Hollins, when he received news of the destruction of Montgomery's fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here.

Over 5,000 people lined the bluff here, and witnessed the fight. This morning all the stores are closed, but many will be opened to-morrow. The citizens seem anxious to have trade renewed with them. Very little trouble is apprehended in holding the city.

Large quantities of cotton were burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses which has been secured by its owners, ready for shipment. One rebel regiment was stationed a mile below the city, but was disbanded, and the men are now endeavoring to get home.

The fleet will start at once for Vicksburg.

The loss of the rebels in the engagement was upwards of 100 killed, 50 of whom belonged to the gunboat Gen. Lovell, and were drowned.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Special from Memphis, June 8: The casualties in the late fight are estimated at 100 or 150 killed, and 30 or 40 wounded.

Citizens to the number of two thousand reported themselves, armed and equipped, to the Provost Marshal the same evening, to prevent the destruction of property by the mob, which it seemed they feared more than the Federals. It was expected that the city would be fired. The prompt action of the peaceable citizens and the Colonel commanding with a strong provost guard, prevented it. As it was, the depot of the Mississippi & Tennessee Road was broken into by the mob—men and women—but before they could take anything away a detachment of the militia arrived and dispersed them. The stores in the depot were yesterday removed to a place of safety. Capt. Gould, Provost Marshal, established his headquarters in the Planter's Bank buildings.

Col. Fitch, commander of the post, issued a notice last evening that the United States had taken possession of the city for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the laws and protecting public and private property. Residents who may have fled are exhorted to return. Merchants and others are requested to open their stores and shops, except those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume the traffic, under the penalty of having their stock destroyed.

The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their functions, the military authorities co-operating in enforcing all proper ordinances, except an exigency arise rendering martial law imperative. It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary.

The sale of liquor has been prohibited here since December, except by druggists on physicians' prescriptions.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 9th.

The Federal forces now occupy Baldwin, Gutown, Jackson and Bolivar.—Railroad repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy passed from Baldwin, this morning, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been 20,000 deserters since the rebels left Corinth, mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from those States passed down, closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't enter Columbus with half the troops he brought away from Corinth.

The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Gen. Pope telegraphs from the advance that prisoners who at first desired to be exchanged, now want to take the oath.

The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving.—Women and children are crying for food. The males are forced into the army.

The enemy is reported to be suffering greatly for want of food.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, June 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy have fallen back to Tusculum, 50 miles from here by railroad, and near 70 miles by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss, from casualties, prisoners and desertion, at 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department, says they had 120,000 men in Corinth and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged saying they purpose allowed themselves to be taken.—Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURG, June 9th, 1862.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The army reached this place at two o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear guard from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time till dark. The enemy's rear being closely pressed by our batteries, after driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambush in the woods to the southeast of the town in which Col. Windham of that regiment was captured, and considerable loss sustained. Col. Chesnut with his Brigade subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber driving him from his position and taking his camp. At 8 o'clock a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the woods under the direction of Brig. Gen. Bayard and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack in which both sides suffered severely, driving the enemy. The enemy attempted to shell our troops from a battery of four guns, but our batteries silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The following was received at the War Department this forenoon:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURG, June 9, 9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear yesterday, precipitated his retreat. His loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the mud. Wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening, many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade. Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and bravery, was among the killed. Gen. Milroy made a reconnaissance to-day about 7 miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The following dispatches are taken from Southern papers received at Baltimore:

CHARLESTON, June 4, A. M.—The enemy landed this morning, 2,000 strong, at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place. The enemy were repulsed, and twenty men taken prisoners by the forces of Gen. Gist. The prisoners will be sent to Selma, Alabama, immediately.